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D1m1zaup UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 4 V. 12-CR-659 (LAK) 5 EVAN ZAUDER, 6 Defendant. Plea 7 -----x 8 New York, N.Y. January 23, 2013 9 3:35 p.m. 10 Before: 11 HON. LEWIS A. KAPLAN, 12 District Judge 13 14 **APPEARANCES** 15 PREET BHARARA United States Attorney for the 16 Southern District of New York HARRY A. CHERNOFF 17 Assistant United States Attorney BRAFMAN & ASSOCIATES, P.C. 18 Attorneys for Defendant 19 BY: BENJAMIN BRAFMAN, ESQ. JOSHUA D. KIRSHNER, ESQ. 20 21 ALSO PRESENT: CINDY WOLFF, FBI 22 23 24 25

1 (In open court; case called) 2 THE CLERK: Government, are you ready? 3 MR. CHERNOFF: Yes. Harry Chernoff for the 4 government, standing in for AUSA Paul Monteleoni. 5 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 6 MR. CHERNOFF: Good afternoon, your Honor. With me at 7 counsel table is Cindy Wolff with the FBI. 8 THE CLERK: Defendant, are you ready? 9 MR. BRAFMAN: Yes. Good afternoon, your Honor. 10 Benjamin Brafman and Josh Kirshner for Mr. Zauder, who is 11 present. 12 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 13 Andy, would you swear the defendant. 14 THE CLERK: Mr. Zauder, would you please rise and 15 raise your right hand. (Defendant sworn) 16 17 THE CLERK: Thank you. Please be seated. THE COURT: Mr. Zauder, I understand that you wish to 18 19 enter a plea of guilty; is that correct? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Before I accept your plea, I'm going to 22 ask you some questions to establish to my satisfaction that you 23 really are quilty, that you really wish to plead quilty, and

that you're not doing this for some other reason. If you don't

understand any of my questions or for any other reason you want

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to consult with counsel at any point, just let me know, okay?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Do you understand that you're now under
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      oath and that if you answer any of my questions falsely, your
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      answers later may be used against you in another prosecution
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      for perjury or making a false statement?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
               THE COURT: How old are you?
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               THE DEFENDANT: I'm 27 years old.
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               THE COURT: How far did you get in school?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               I nearly attained a double master's
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      degree.
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               THE COURT: Are you under the care of a doctor or a
     psychiatrist or have you been within the last 30 days?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, a psychiatrist.
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               THE COURT: And is that a recent thing, seeing a
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     psychiatrist, or has that been going on for more than 30 days?
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               THE DEFENDANT: It's been going on for more than 30
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      days, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Thank you. Have you in the last 24 hours
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      had any medicine, pills, narcotics, or alcohol?
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               THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Is your mind clear this afternoon?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Does either counsel have any doubts as to
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THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

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before you signed it?

1 THE COURT: Did you knowingly and voluntarily make this waiver? 2 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Now you're represented here by 5 Mr. Brafman; is that right? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: Have you had an adequate opportunity to 8 discuss your case with him? 9 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Are you satisfied with him and his 11 colleagues and with their representation of you in this case? 12 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 13 THE COURT: I'm now going to describe your rights 14 under the Constitution and laws. Please listen carefully. Αt 15 the end I'm going to ask you whether you've understood what 16 I've said. 17 You're entitled to a speedy and public trial by jury 18 on the charges contained in the information against you. 19 there were a trial, you would be presumed innocent. 20 government would have to prove you guilty by competent evidence 21 and beyond a reasonable doubt before you could be found quilty. 22 You would not have to prove that you're innocent. You would be 23 entitled to be represented by a lawyer at every stage of your 24 case. If you couldn't afford a lawyer, a lawyer would be

appointed for you at government expense. The government would

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have to bring its witnesses into court. They would have to testify here in your presence. Your lawyer could cross-examine the government's witnesses and object to evidence offered by the government and offer evidence in your defense. You would have the right to the issuance of subpoenas, which would compel the attendance of witnesses here to testify in your defense, anyone within the court's geographical power. You would have the right to testify in your own defense if you wished to do that. You would also have the right not to testify if you elected not to testify, and no inference of quilt could be drawn from that fact. You have the right to persist in your earlier plea of not quilty even now, but if you plead quilty and I accept the plea, there will be no trial of any kind, you will waive your right to a trial and the other rights that I've just mentioned, and I'll enter a judgment of guilty and sentence you on the basis of your quilty plea, after considering the presentence report. You'll also have to waive your right not to incriminate yourself because I will ask you questions about what you did in order to satisfy myself that you really are quilty as charged.

Do you understand what I've said so far?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Any questions?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Have you received a copy of the

information number S1 12-CR-659, which contains the written charges against you?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Have you discussed fully with your attorneys the charges in the information to which you intend to plead guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you're charged in Count One with using a computer to entice a minor aged 14 or 15 years old to engage in sexual activity that constituted sexual assault under the law of the state of New Jersey and then attempting to induce the minor to do so again, all in violation of 18 United States Code Section 2422(b)?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm going to ask Mr. Chernoff to state the elements of the charge.

MR. CHERNOFF: Your Honor, the elements of a violation of Title 18 United States Code Section 2442(b) are: first, that the defendant used --

THE COURT: 2422.

MR. CHERNOFF: I'm sorry. I misspoke, your Honor. Yes, 2422 is charged in Count One of the information.

First, the defendant used a means or facility of interstate commerce to persuade, induce, or entice an individual to engage in sexual activity, or to attempt to do

so; second, that the individual was in fact less than 18 years of age; and third, that any person could have been charged with a criminal offense, in this case the alleged sexual assault in violation of New Jersey statutes as specified in the information, for that activity; and fourth, that the defendant acted knowingly.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Now, sir, Mr. Zauder, do you understand that in order to convict you on Count One, the government would have to prove each of the elements Mr. Chernoff just described beyond a reasonable doubt?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the maximum possible penalty for this crime is life in prison, that there is a mandatory minimum sentence of ten years' imprisonment, and then in addition, you could be required to pay a fine of the greater of \$250,000, twice the gross gain or twice the gross loss, that you could be required to make restitution, that you would have to pay a mandatory special assessment of a hundred dollars, that there is a maximum term of supervised release of life with a mandatory minimum term of supervised release of five years, and that if you were released on supervision and violated the terms of your release, you could be sent back to jail for as long as the rest of your life, or some shorter period of years, without any credit for time served on

supervision? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you're charged in Count Two with receiving and distributing computer files containing child pornography over the internet via a Skype file transfer, in violation of 18 United States Code Sections 2252(a)(1) and 2252A(a)(2)(B)? Do you understand that's the charge?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: The elements, please, Mr. Chernoff?

MR. CHERNOFF: Your Honor, there are two ways the government could prove a violation of the offense charged in Count Two. First, by proving the defendant knowingly mailed, transported, or shipped at least one item of child pornography; second, that the defendant knew the general nature, character, and content of that child pornography; and third, that the material containing the child pornography was mailed, transported, or shipped in interstate commerce or by means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce, such as a computer.

The alternative way to prove violation of Count Two would be: first, the defendant knowingly received or distributed at least one item of child pornography or containing child pornography; second, that he knew the general nature, character, and content of the child pornography; and third, that this child pornography had been mailed using a

means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce, including by computer.

THE COURT: Mr. Zauder, do you understand that in order to convict you of Count Two, the government would have to prove all of the elements of at least one of the two alternative theories that Mr. Chernoff outlined beyond a reasonable doubt?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the maximum possible penalty on Count Two is 20 years' imprisonment, a fine of the same formulaic size as that with respect to Count One, an order of restitution, a mandatory special assessment of a hundred dollars, and a term of supervised release exactly the same as on Count One, with a mandatory minimum period on supervised release of five years, which I'm sure is the same as well? Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that there is a mandatory minimum sentence on of at least five years in jail on Count Two?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you're charged in Count Three with possessing on three separate computers and DVD files containing child pornography, in violation of 18 United States Code Section 2252A(a)(5)(B)? Do you understand that's

1 | the charge?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Chernoff, the elements, please?

MR. CHERNOFF: Your Honor, the elements of the offense charged in Count Three are: first, that the defendant knowingly possessed child pornography; second, that the child pornography was mailed or transported in interstate commerce, or by using a means of interstate commerce, including by a computer; and third, that the defendant knew the general nature, character, and content of this child pornography.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Do you understand, Mr. Zauder, that in order to convict you on Count Three, the government would have to prove each of the elements Mr. Chernoff just described beyond a reasonable doubt?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the maximum possible penalty on Count Three is exactly the same as that on Count Two except that the maximum term of imprisonment is 10 years rather than 20?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you will be sentenced on each one of these counts?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the sentences could

be imposed to run concurrently, that is to say, all at the same time, or consecutively, that is to say, one right after the other?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you were sentenced to serve the terms on all three counts consecutively, the sentence you actually would serve would be the total of the sentences on each of the three counts?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that as a result of your plea that you could be sentenced to spend the rest of your life in prison?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: I'm now going to describe the sentencing process. Your lawyer probably has reviewed this with you already, but it's my job to explain it to you as well.

The law requires that the sentence in this case be imposed in accordance with the Sentencing Reform Act and that it takes into account the US Sentencing Guidelines. The guidelines require that the court take into account the actual conduct in which you've engaged and may be more expansive than that which is charged in the information, to consider the victim or victims of your offense, if there were any, the role that you played, whether you've engaged in any obstruction of justice, and whether you've accepted responsibility for your

acts. They also require that the court consider your criminal history, if you have one. The guidelines provide for a range of a minimum and maximum number of months of imprisonment. You may but you need not be sentenced within that range. The court must consider that guideline range and other factors enumerated in the Sentencing Reform Act, but it is not bound by the Sentencing Guidelines. The one thing you can be sure of is that the court cannot sentence you to more than the statutory maximum that I've just finished describing to you.

The probation office will prepare a written report setting forth the results of an investigation that it will conduct into your background and the offenses to which you're pleading guilty. It's only after it does that that the probation office will inform the court and you and your counsel of what it thinks the applicable guideline range is.

I understand that you may have entered into a plea agreement with the government, and we're going to discuss that in a minute. I understand also that it contains stipulations, or agreements, to use another word, regarding the application of the Sentencing Guidelines in this case. You must understand that the sentencing stipulations are not binding on the court or the probation office or the government. The government, if it finds out later on that the facts are different than it thought, is not bound by what it's agreed to. As far as the court's concerned, the court may accept these stipulations or

not, as it sees fit. You need to understand for certain right now that it is up to the court and the court alone to decide your sentence. There is no way that there is anything about the sentence that can be said to you definitively right now nor about the guideline range, for that matter, with the exception that the maximum term of imprisonment can't be more than life and that the other terms of the sentence that I've described to you can't be more than the statutory maximum. If anybody has attempted to predict to you what your guideline range will be, that prediction could be wrong. They may or may not have all the information the court will have when you are sentenced. In any case, as I said, that range is not binding on the court.

It's important that you understand that you will not be able to withdraw your guilty plea on the ground that any prediction as to the guideline range that you may have heard turns out to be wrong or if the court decides not to accept the sentencing stipulation or if the court imposes a sentence above the guideline range.

Do you understand everything I've said?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Any questions?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Has anyone offered you any inducements or threatened you or anyone else or forced you in any way to plead quilty?

1 THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Now I understand that you have before you 2 3 a letter from the United States Attorney's Office addressed to your attorney dated January 15th, 2013, the original of which 4 should be before you, and it's marked as Court Exhibit B. And 5 6 I understand it to be the plea agreement. Do you have that 7 document there? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 8 9 THE COURT: Is that the plea agreement? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Did you sign it on the last page? THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 12 13 THE COURT: And that's your signature there; right? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Did you consult fully with your attorney before you signed it? 16 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Did he answer all your questions? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Has anyone made any promises other than 21 what's in that document, Court Exhibit B, that induced you to 22 plead guilty? 23 THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. 24 THE COURT: Has anyone made any promises or assurances 25 to you as to what your sentence will be?

1 THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Now I draw your attention in particular to 2 3 the second full paragraph on page 5. Starts out with the words, "It is agreed." Do you have it there? 4 5 THE DEFENDANT: I will in a moment. 6 Yes. Yes, your Honor, I have the form. 7 THE COURT: It there provides that you have waived the right to appeal or to seek any modification or otherwise to 8 9 challenge any sentence that is within or below the stipulated 10 quideline range. Did you so agree? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Did you do so knowingly and voluntarily? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 14 THE COURT: Do you understand that the guideline range that is stipulated here is 262 to 327 months' imprisonment? 15 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Do you understand that if you are sentenced to 327 months in jail or less, you may not appeal, 18 19 seek modification of, or challenge that sentence? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Do you understand that under the terms of 22 this agreement, you have waived the right to attack your 23 sentence on grounds, among others, that the government failed 24 to make proper discovery, that the government failed to turn

over statements of witnesses, that the government failed to

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turn over exculpatory material, and that the government failed to turn over any information that might tend to establish your factual innocence or that might be used to attack the credibility of witnesses who might have appeared against you? Do you understand all that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Did you, as charged in Count One of the information, at some point or points between April 14th and November 20, 2011, knowingly use a computer and the internet to persuade, induce, entice, and coerce an individual who had not yet attained the age of 18 years to engage in sexual activity for which a person can be charged with a criminal offense, specifically, sexual assault, in violation of Section 2C:14-2(c)(4) of the New Jersey statutes? Did you do that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Please tell me in your own words what it is you did that in your mind makes you guilty of Count One of the information.

THE DEFENDANT: Between on or about April 14th, 2011 and on or about November 20th, 2011, I knowingly used a computer and the internet in Manhattan and elsewhere to attempt to entice and entice a person in New Jersey who was under 18 years old and who I believed to be between 14 and 15 years old to engage in sexual activity, in violation of New Jersey law.

THE COURT: Did you know at the time that what you did was wrong and that it was unlawful?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Did you, as charged in Count Two of the information, between on or about December 24th, 2010 and on or about May 18th, 2011, in the Southern District of New York, which includes, among other places, Manhattan, the Bronx, and Westchester, and elsewhere, knowingly mail and transport and ship, using a means and facility of interstate and foreign commerce and did in and affecting interstate and foreign commerce, by any means, including by computer, child pornography and receive and distribute materials that contained child pornography that had been mailed and using a means or facility of interstate and foreign commerce, ship and transport in and affecting interstate and foreign commerce by means including a computer, child pornography, specifically, child pornography embodied in data files from a Macintosh desktop computer in Manhattan over the internet via a Skype or more Skype file transfers?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Please tell me in your own words what you did that in your mind makes you guilty of Count Two.

THE DEFENDANT: Between on or about December 24th, 2010 and on or about May 18th, 2011, I received and distributed electronic files containing child pornography from

my computer in Manhattan and elsewhere.

THE COURT: Did you, as charged in Count Three of the information, on or about May 1, 2012, in the Southern District of New York, knowingly possess and access with intent to view a book, magazine, periodical, film, videotape, computer disc, and other materials that contained an image of child pornography that had been mailed and shipped and transported using a means and facility of interstate and foreign commerce and in and affecting interstate and foreign commerce by computer and that was produced using materials that had been mailed and shipped and transported in and affecting interstate or foreign commerce by means of a Macintosh desktop computer, a MacBook Air laptop computer, a MacBook laptop computer, and a Memorex DVD, all containing files containing child pornography?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: What did you do in connection with the acts charged in Count Three?

THE DEFENDANT: On or about May 1st, 2012, I possessed child pornography on four electronic devices in Manhattan. My actions were in violation of the law, and I knew that my actions were wrong, and I deeply regret my actions and accept full responsibility for my conduct.

THE COURT: Is the allocution satisfactory to the government?

MR. CHERNOFF: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Does the government wish to add anything? 1 MR. CHERNOFF: Your Honor, just with respect to Count 2 3 Three, if we could confirm the defendant's understanding as 4 indicated in the plea agreement that there is no mandatory 5 minimum term of imprisonment for Count Three only. 6 THE COURT: Do you so understand, Mr. Zauder? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: How do you now plead to the charges 8 9 contained in Counts One, Two, and Three of the information; 10 quilty or not quilty? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Guilty, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: And are you pleading guilty to each of 13 those charges because you are in fact quilty? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: I accept the plea of guilty and will enter a judgment of guilty because the defendant acknowledges that 16 17 he's guilty as charged, he knows that he has a right to a trial, he knows what the maximum possible sentences are, he 18 knows what the mandatory minimum sentences are, and he has 19 20 heard and understood the sentencing process. I find that the 21 plea is informed and voluntary and is fully supported by an 22 independent basis in fact, containing each of the essential elements of the offenses. 23 24 Now, Mr. Zauder, the probation office, as I told you,

will be preparing a presentence report to assist me in

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sentencing you. You're going to be interviewed by the probation officer who does that. It's important that you be truthful and accurate with the probation officer because the report will play an important role in determining sentence. You and your attorney will have the right to examine and comment on the report and to speak on your behalf before sentence is imposed.

Any written submissions on behalf of the defendant must be submitted to chambers not less than 30 days before sentencing, any response from the government is due not less than two weeks before sentencing, any reply is due not less than a week before sentencing.

The case is set for sentencing on May 22, 2013 at 4:00.

The government shall deliver the prosecution case summary to the probation office within two weeks from today. The defendant shall make himself available to be interviewed within two weeks from today.

Now let me speak with counsel for a minute about sentencing. This is a somewhat, in my experience, unusual plea agreement in that it reserves for the defendant the right to seek a sentence outside the guideline range. Am I correct in that understanding?

MR. CHERNOFF: Yes, your Honor. Although the parties agreed to the stipulated guidelines range in the plea

agreement, both parties can seek sentences outside the stipulated guidelines range based on 3553(a) factors.

MR. BRAFMAN: That's correct.

THE COURT: Is there any reason at all why I should not consider, at the same time I'm considering what I anticipate will be a request for a below guidelines sentence -- right, Mr. Brafman?

MR. BRAFMAN: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- a downward departure sua sponte?

MR. BRAFMAN: Your Honor, we are precluded by the agreement from suggesting to the court why you should, but I'm not certainly in a position to preclude the court from doing what you think is appropriate. What we believe we have agreed with the government is to attach all of our arguments under Section 3553 characteristics and then submit the sentencing memo, but that's certainly not binding on the court.

THE COURT: I understand that.

Mr. Chernoff?

MR. CHERNOFF: Your Honor, I think we're in agreement. The parties are in agreement that neither party will suggest that your Honor sua sponte consider a downward departure.

THE COURT: Is there any reason why I shouldn't right now suggest it?

MR. CHERNOFF: There is nothing in the plea agreement that, of course, restricts your Honor.

THE COURT: I know that. It was very carefully drafted that way. Is there any reason why I should not right now give you notice that I'm going to consider *sua sponte* a downward departure on whatever grounds are asserted for a below guidelines range --

MR. CHERNOFF: Your Honor --

THE COURT: -- which may or may not --

MR. CHERNOFF: There's no reason not to give the parties notice, of course.

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MR. CHERNOFF: There's no reason not to give the parties notice. Your Honor can consider that, and as the court indicated, the parties will await the probation's investigative report before --

THE COURT: I understand that. It's simply that, as I'm sure you understand, this is a matter of bookkeeping. You know, the Sentencing Commission reports what percentage of cases judges depart downward and what percent of the cases judges impose below guidelines sentences without a departure. The difference is that one is regarded as a sentence within the guidelines and one is not. Various people put those statistics to various purposes in various fora that have no connection to what happens in the courtroom with the defendant but go to other issues, and it seems to me that my hands ought not to be tied to fitting anything I might or might not do into one

pigeon hole or the other. That's all I'm saying.

MR. BRAFMAN: Your Honor, I agree. I don't think the court's hands can be tied, and I think whether you characterize it as a departure or a variance, the ultimate sentence is --

THE COURT: Going to be the same.

MR. BRAFMAN: Right.

THE COURT: Well, I said that perhaps too hastily. Maybe yes, maybe no.

Consider yourself on notice, Mr. Chernoff.

MR. CHERNOFF: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I don't think we have any substantive disagreement of a bookkeeping matter.

Now let me suggest to you that there are some things that, just on the basis of what I have seen so far, have suggested themselves as appropriate subjects for attention, and I'm sure, given the caliber of the lawyers, both of whom have been before me in the past, it would have been there anyway.

My understanding is that to some extent, at least, the count that drives the sentence in this case is Count One, at least to the extent that it has the highest mandatory minimum of ten years. Whether it drives it otherwise, I'm not sure. I haven't done that analysis yet. On first reading, Count One appears to me to charge under federal law what could have been prosecuted by the state of New Jersey as statutory rape, for which, if I understood the New Jersey statutes accurately, call

for a term of imprisonment of five to ten years, whereas the federal variant is ten years minimum. I think it would be an appropriate subject of attention in considering sentence here as to whether I've understood that correctly, first of all, because I am not a New Jersey practitioner and just looked at this quickly in preparation for this hearing, second of all, what a term of years under New Jersey law, five years or ten years or somewhere in between, actually means in terms of the time that someone serves. The federal system has no parole anymore. I know nothing about New Jersey in that respect. That's certainly one element that I'd like to be enlightened about so that I can reach the most informed judgment about what's appropriate here.

A second thing that I think would be extremely helpful is that I have gathered already that not quite a majority but a very substantial portion of sentences in child pornography cases in the federal courts, in the most recent year of which there are complete statistics published, were below the guideline range. And that's counting only below guideline range sentences that the government didn't advocate. If you take those in which the government advocated a below guideline range, it's a majority, maybe close to two thirds. I would really like to be educated on what the practices of my colleagues really have been, including whether I'm correct in understanding the statistics I think I read this morning and

moreover, information that I have not seen about the extent to which the below guidelines sentences have actually varied from the guidelines as opposed to the percentage of the cases, given the ones that have varied, how much did they vary. I didn't see that information readily at hand.

Now I guess I ought to just conclude this by saying, in terms of what actually happened here, I know no more of this case than I have evidenced in my remarks. That is to say, I know what the charges are and the elements to which the defendant has pleaded. I don't know anything else. I don't know what the defendant's role in any distribution was, I don't know anything about the young lady that apparently was enticed, I know nothing else. You shouldn't walk out of here thinking that a below guidelines sentence or a downward departure is in the bag or anything like it. Simply understand that this is a controversial area, I understand what I don't know, which is a lot, and I want to be as informed as I can be by the time it comes for me to make a judgment about what to do in the case. That's in everybody's interests, I would think.

So I just wanted to share with you some things that hit me right off the bat this morning.

Anything else, folks?

MR. BRAFMAN: Yes. Just so that the record is correct -- I assume the government will do this if I did not -- there was a young man involved, not a young woman.

THE COURT: Forgive me for making an assumption. A 1 2 young man. 3 MR. BRAFMAN: I'm sorry, Judge. And second, I promise 4 the court that we will do everything we can to bring all of 5 this pertinent information to your Honor's attention and additional information that we also believe should impact 6 7 greatly on sentence. 8 And just before I conclude, Judge, as an officer of 9 the court and on behalf of the Zauder family, I just want to 10 thank you, sir, for agreeing to hear the plea personally. 11 THE COURT: Part of my job. 12 MR. BRAFMAN: Thank you, Judge. 13 THE COURT: Okay. Anything else? 14 Thank you. 15 MR. CHERNOFF: Not for the government. Thank you. 16 000 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25